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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH - 30th JUNE, 1933.

SUMMARY FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E. T. McPhee) has made available Census Bulletin No. 12 containing in tabular form a summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected in South Australia at the Census of the 30th June, 1933.

This Bulletin contains particulars of the population classified according to age, marriage, dependent children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, foreign language, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment, cause and duration of unemployment and income. Where possible, comparisons have been made with corresponding figures from the previous Census taken in the year 1921.

POPULATION: The revised figures for the population of South Australia as at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, are - males, 290,962; females, 289,987; total, 580,949, made up as follows:- viz.

Division	Males	Females	Total
Metropolitan	147,936	164,683	312,619
Provincial	25,290	26,166	51,456
Rural	115,909	98,853	214,762
Migratory	1,827	285	2,112
TOTAL	290,962	289,987	580,949

Females outnumbered the males by 16,747 in the metropolitan area and by 876 in the provincial area, but in the rural division there were 17,056 more males than females, making the number of each sex practically equal in the State as a whole. This was similar to the results at the previous Census.

Since the Census of the 4th April, 1921, the population of the State of South Australia increased by 17.3 per cent.; the metropolitan division by 22.4 per cent.; the urban provincial by 23.6 per cent.; and the rural division by 10.1 per cent. Excluding the migratory section the proportion of the total population located in the metropolitan area increased from 51.9 per cent. in the year 1921 to 54.0 per cent. in the year 1933.

AGE: A satisfactory feature of the results is the very small number of cases of failure to specify the age of the person enumerated, the total number of such cases being only 974, or 0.17 per cent. of the total population of the State, as compared with 1,220 persons, or 0.25 per cent. at the 1921 Census. Of the population for whom age was stated 7.8 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 9.2 per cent. from 5 to 9 years; 9.4 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.5 per cent. from 15 to 19 years; and 37.7 per cent. were under 21 years. It will be seen that a smaller percentage of the population is in each younger age group descending from 15 to 19 years down to 0 - 4 years. Since the 1921 Census there has been a sharp decline from 10.9 per cent. to 7.8 per cent. in the proportion of the population under 5 years of age, and from 41.7 per cent. to 37.7 per cent. in the percentage under age 21. At the Census of the 30th June, 1933, there were actually 8,762 less children under 5 years of age, and 10,235 less children under 10 years of age than were in South Australia at the previous Census in the year 1921. An analysis of the numbers under the age of 5 years shows that

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the number of children under 1 year of age has decreased by 3,315, or 28.3 per cent. below that enumerated at the previous Census; those between 1 and 2 years have decreased by 2,288, or 21.9 per cent.; 2 and under 3 years by 1,235 or 12.0 per cent.; 3 and under 4 years by 1,123, or 10.6 per cent.; and between 4 and 5 years decreased by 801 or 7.4 per cent.

These figures reflect the extent of the decline in birthrate. Had the average effective birthrate which prevailed between the Census of 1911 and 1921 continued until 30th June, 1933, the number of children under 10 years of age in South Australia would have been 40,000 more than were actually enumerated at the Census. On the other hand, the number of persons aged 65 years and over in South Australia at the 1933 Census was 15,641 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 6,176 during the previous intercensal period 1911 to 1921.

CONJUGAL CONDITION: At the 1933 Census 54.3 per cent. of the population of South Australia were never married; 40.4 per cent. were married; 5.1 per cent. widowed; and 0.2 per cent. divorced. The proportion of males who had never been married was 56.4 per cent. and females 52.2 per cent. For every 100 females never married, there were 108 males never married at the 1933 Census, as compared with 107 males at the previous Census. During the intercensal period the number never married increased by 11 per cent.; those married by 24 per cent.; widowed by 36 per cent.; and divorced by 242 per cent. At the 1933 Census there were 7.6 widowed males and 18.0 widowed females for every 100 who were married, as compared with 7.1 and 16.1 respectively at the previous Census.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE: 70,256 males and 5,684 females stated that they had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at the 30th June, 1933. The number of dependent children under age 16 claimed totalled 162,852, being equivalent to an average of 2.2 dependent children under 16 years for each male with dependent children, and 1.7 for each female guardian. For each adult male in South Australia the average was 0.85 dependent children, and for each male breadwinner (excluding pensioners) 0.75 dependent children.

39 per cent. of the males with dependent children under 16 years had one child; 30 per cent. two children; 16 per cent. three children; 8 per cent. four children; 4 per cent. five children; and 3 per cent. more than five children. 59 per cent. of the female guardians had one dependent child under age 16; 24 per cent. two children; 9 per cent. three children; 5 per cent. four children; and 3 per cent. more than four children.

9,701 children or 6.0 per cent. of the total dependent children under 16 years of age in South Australia were dependent on females.

ORPHANHOOD: The number of children under 16 years of age in South Australia at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 163,878, of whom 51 per cent. were males and 49 females. Although the number has decreased by 1,399, the sex distribution is the same as at the 1921 Census.

Of all children for whom particulars were stated 94.4 per cent. had both parents living; 3.2 per cent. were without father; 2.2 per cent. without mother; and 0.2 per cent. were bereft of both parents.

SCHOOLING: At the 30th June, 1933, there were 97,576 children of the ages 6 to 14 years inclusive in South Australia. The number receiving instruction at Government Schools totalled 83,490, and at Private Schools 14,522. 17.5 per cent. of the total population of the State were receiving instruction at the 1933 Census, as compared with 18.5 per cent. at the previous Census. 82.3 per cent. of those receiving instruction were attending a Government School; 14.3 per cent. were attending a Private School; and 1.2 per cent. the University. 2.2 per cent. were stated to be receiving instruction at Home.

Since the 1921 Census the number attending Government Schools increased by 12.8 per cent., while those attending Private Schools increased by only 1.0 per cent. It is of interest to note that about 52 per cent. of those attending Government Schools are males, and 48 per cent. females, and that this proportion is practically reversed for those attending Private Schools.

WAR SERVICE: 19,975 males and 193 females served abroad with the Australian Forces during the Great War; 11 per cent. of the adult male population of South Australia being ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service.

RELIGION: At the 1933 Census the public was advised that there was no legal obligation to answer this question, and 95,611 persons, or 16.5 per cent. gave no reply, as compared with 11,991 persons, or 2.4 per cent. at the 1921 Census, when this option was not published. Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 164,531 (33.9 per cent.); followed by Methodist, 127,978 (26.4 per cent.); Roman Catholic 63,466 (13.1 per cent.) not including Catholic, undefined, 5,979 (1.2 per cent.); Lutheran 26,027 (5.4 per cent.); and Presbyterian 25,060 (5.2 per cent.) Owing to the large increase in the number of persons who gave no reply to this question, the number of adherents for most denominations at the 30th June, 1933, is shown to be less than the number stated at the previous Census. 18 per cent. of the male and 15 per cent. of the female population of South Australia did not state their religion, and for every 100 males who declared they were adherents of the various denominations of the Christian Religion, there were 104 female adherents as compared with 102 females at the 1921 Census.

BIRTHPLACE: The percentage of Australian-born in the population of South Australia showed a substantial increase during the intercensal period, and in 1933 represented 90 per cent. of the population as compared with 88 per cent. in the year 1921. The number shown as born in European countries, - 52,123, shows no increase on the number (52,697) stated at the 1921 Census as born in Europe. The number born in the British Isles represented only 7.8 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 9.3 per cent. at the previous Census. The number born in Ireland decreased by 2,000 (35 per cent.); those born in Germany by 1,045; and from British India by 292. On the other hand, there was an increase of 1,145 in the number born in Italy, an increase of 891 from Scotland, and 587 from Greece.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA. Of those born outside the Commonwealth for whom length of residence in Australia was specified, 4.9 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years as compared with 10.4 per cent. at the previous Census. This is an indication of the extent of the decline in overseas migration into South Australia in recent years. During the intercensal period the immigrant population decreased by 1,153 to 57,016, while the Australian born increased by 86,942 to 523,933.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE: At the 30th June, 1933, 1,942 persons, comprising 1,519 males and 423 females, stated they were unable to read and write English, but were able to read and write a foreign language. 37 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Italian; 23 per cent. Greek; 9 per cent. German; and 8 per cent. Hindu.

NATIONALITY: The results of the 1933 Census disclosed that 99.4 per cent. of the population of South Australia were of British Nationality, being slightly less than the percentage of 99.5 at the previous Census. 3,423 persons were of foreign nationality as compared with 2,350 at the 1921 Census, representing an increase of 46 per cent. during the intercensal period as compared with an increase of 17 per cent. in the number of British Subjects, but as previously indicated the relative proportion of British nationals shows little change. Males of non-British allegiance increased by 41 per cent., and females by 72 per cent.

The greatest increases were Italian 357; Greek 442; and Yugoslavian 147; whilst those of French Nationality decreased by 140 and Chinese by 128.

RACE: 99.5 per cent. of the population of South Australia were of European race at the 30th June, 1933; being the same percentage as at the previous Census. During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 33 per cent. and the number of Half-castes increased by 72 per cent., the greatest increase being among the half-caste Australian aboriginals whose numbers increased by 94 per cent. to 1,570.

INDUSTRY: The number of breadwinners, including pensioners, recorded in South Australia at the 1933 Census totalled 275,148, of whom 207,234 were males, and 67,914 females. Pensioners included in this total numbered 22,638, and excluding pensioners the breadwinners totalled 252,510, comprising 197,304 males, and 55,206 females.

The proportion of breadwinners, including pensioners, in the male population increased from 67.9 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 71.2 per cent., and female breadwinners from 16.1 per cent. to 23.4 per cent. The increased proportion of breadwinners among females is partly due to the increase in the number of old-age and invalid pensioners since the 1921 Census, as many would, in better times, have been maintained by relatives, and so classed as dependants. Excluding pensioners, and those for whom particulars were not stated, the number of breadwinners who were shown to be associated with some occupation or industry increased by 15.1 per cent.. - males by 13.1 per cent., and females by 23.4 per cent.

Both in the year 1921 and 1933 the industrial group (factories) included the largest number of breadwinners, representing 29.9 per cent. at the 1933 Census as compared with 31.3 per cent. at the previous Census. The Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying group constituted the second largest class and embraced 22.7 per cent. of the breadwinners at the 1933 Census as compared with 23.5 per cent. in the year 1921. Next in numerical importance was the Commerce and Finance group with a percentage of 18.4 at the 1933 Census, which is a substantial increase above the proportion of 15.2 per cent. in the year 1921. The percentage in Personal and Domestic Service remained the same at 9.7, but on the other hand the Transport and Communication group decreased from 9.6 to 8.7 per cent., and those engaged in Public Administration and Professional Occupations from 8.5 to 8.0 per cent. During the intercensal period the largest increase both in actual numbers and in percentage of increase was recorded in the Commerce and Finance group.

Since the 1921 Census the rate of increase in the number of female breadwinners has been higher than that of males in the great majority of groups, the principal exception being the Industrial (factories, construction works, etc.) group in which the percentage of females decreased from 12.7 in the year 1921 to 10.5 in 1933.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups has increased as follows during the intercensal period, viz:- Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying from 2.0 per cent. to 3.0 per cent.; Transport and Communication from 3.1 to 5.4 per cent.; Commerce and Finance from 21.4 to 24.9 per cent.; Public Administration and Professional Occupations from 41.1 to 47.6 per cent.; Entertainment, Sport and Recreation from 13.6 to 16.0 per cent.; and Personal and Domestic Service from 80.4 to 82.3 per cent.

GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT: The number of persons in South Australia who were of the wage-earning group as at the 30th June, 1933, was 183,851, or 31.6 per cent. of the total population of the State as compared with 30.2 per cent. at the previous Census. Of this number 123,075, or 66.9 per cent., were wage-earners in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 13,035 persons, or 7.1 per cent. /were

were employed part-time; 43,740 persons or 23.8 per cent. were unemployed and 4,001 persons or 2.2 per cent. were helpers not receiving salary or wages.

Since the 1921 Census the number in the wage-earning group increased by 22.8 per cent. (males by 20.3 per cent. and females by 32.0 per cent.) Although employers increased by 67 per cent. to 22,407, this total was only slightly greater than the number of employers (21,078) recorded at the earlier 1911 Census. On the other hand, those working on own account without employing paid labour decreased by 5 per cent. to 29,916.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The number of persons unemployed in the State of South Australia at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 43,740, being 23.8 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group. 37,816 males were unemployed and 5,924 females, representing a percentage of unemployment of 26.9 for males and 13.7 for females respectively. It is of interest to note that this result for males is slightly less than the percentage ascertained from the returns supplied by Trade Unions in South Australia to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of the year 1933; the proportion of male members of unions unemployed being 30.2 per cent.

The corresponding figures of unemployment for the 1921 Census were - males 7.9 per cent., and females 4.1 per cent.

Of those unemployed at the 1933 Census, 1,260 males and 588 females who were under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

41,645 of the 43,740 persons unemployed stated the cause of their unemployment; 92.2 per cent. being due to scarcity of employment and 5.3 per cent. to illness.

The results of the inquiry in respect of duration of unemployment show that 22.4 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 33.0 per cent. for less than 1 year; 9.8 per cent. for a period of between 1 and 2 years; 15.4 between 2 and 3 years; 21.6 per cent. between 3 and 4 years; and 20.2 per cent. over 4 years.

INCOME: 271,264 breadwinners in South Australia gave the required particulars concerning their income. As previously stated, 43,740 unemployed persons and 22,638 pensioners are included amongst the breadwinners. 13.5 per cent. of the male breadwinners stated that they received no income during the year ended the 30th June, 1933: 25.6 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 18.0 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 12.2 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 11.4 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 7.4 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 11.9 per cent. over £5 per week.

The corresponding distribution for female breadwinners was as follows:- 9.4 per cent. no income; 46.8 per cent. under £1 per week; 23.9 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 11.0 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 4.5 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 1.7 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 2.7 per cent. over £5 per week. Including pensioners and unemployed, two-thirds of the male breadwinners (all ages combined) had incomes under £3 per week, and four-fifths of the females had incomes under £2 per week.

In addition to breadwinners, 22,342 persons, comprising dependants and those stating that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and of those, 69.2 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 18.0 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; and 12.8 per cent. more than £2 per week.